

then another for *Polygyra* Beck. But the record shows that Beck was not proposing a new subgenus, but merely restricting Say's genus. I believe that any zoologist would consider Gray's designation of a type for "*Polygyra* sp. Say, Beck," as a perfectly valid type designation for *Polygyra* Say.

Since Gray, as we have seen, named two types for *Polygyra*, the final choice of one genotype rests with the next author dealing with the genus. That was Herrmannsen, Dec. 7, 1847, *Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia*, 2: 317, who designated *Helix septemvolva* Say the type of *Polygyra* Say.

It should be added that I have had the benefit of advice on the technical points of the case from Dr. Witmer Stone of the International Commission on Nomenclature, and from Dr. H. Burrington Baker.

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## A PLEISTOCENE SNAIL FROM SAN MIGUEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

In May I spent a week on San Miguel Island, and while there was kindly taken by Mr. H. S. Lester to the locality where he found remains of fossil elephants (thought to be of two species) some years ago. The elephant beds, obviously of Pleistocene age, occur on the north side of the island, at the top of the slope or cliff, and the material, evidently once mud, is now extremely solid and hard to work; had it not been so, it would long ago have been eroded away. I found fragments of elephant tusks, and part of a bone of some other animal, while here and there Mr. Lester and I found snail shells embedded. These are much smaller than the living species of the island, but presumably ancestral to it. The fossil may be called

### HELMINTHOGLYPTA AYRESIANA LESTERI n. subsp.

Similar to *H. ayresiana* (Newcomb), but max. diam. 14-16 mm., alt. 10-11.5 mm.; the single band, and the sculpture, with distinct spiral lines, as in *H. ayresiana*. One shell, perhaps not strictly contemporaneous with the others, is larger, max. diam. 20 mm., and more flattened than usual. Type Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. No. 170430.

This fossil may well be considered a subspecies of *H. ayresiana*, but perhaps it may be better to treat it as a distinct species. The original type of *H. ayresiana* had max. diam. 22 mm., alt. 15. Curiously, the *H. ayresiana* shells from superficial (recent or holocene) deposits in the immediate vicinity of the elephant locality are unusually large with max. diam. 24 to 27 mm.

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### FURTHER NOTES ON THE LOCATION OF COPIES OF SAY'S AMERICAN CONCHOLOGY

BY H. E. WHEELER

A few more copies of Say's *American Conchology* have been reported since the addenda to this study appeared in the last issue of the NAUTILUS.

Dr. William G. Mazyck, of Charleston, South Carolina, reports that he has a copy originally belonging to Mr. Thomas Bland, which contains his autograph. It has all seven parts, including the Synonymy and Appendix, but lacks the Glossary and covers. It is neatly bound and in exceptionally fine condition.

Mr. E. R. Sykes, of Littlemayne, Dorchester (Dorset), England, reports having a bound copy originally purchased in parts, but lacking the Glossary. It contains the Appendix, but it is not stated whether it includes Part VII.

Dr. J. H. Beal, of Cocoa, Florida, writes that he has a bound copy containing all seven parts together with the covers and Glossary. This copy will rank with the few complete copies known.

The Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama, reports an incomplete copy originally in the library of the late Dr. Eugene Allen Smith which was purchased by him in 1875. It contains only four parts with their covers bound in at the back. The plates are irregularly inserted. It was supposed that Dr. Truman H. Aldrich had a copy of this work, but though his conchological library is also at the Museum, it has not yet been located.

The Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., reports a copy from the library of Dr. George H. Clapp, which contains all seven parts with the covers, but which lacks the Glossary. Inserted in this copy is a letter from Mr. Say in his own handwriting, dated April